

THE GENUS CAULOCAMPUS ROHWER

(HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE)

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Caulocampus Rohwer is a small genus in the subfamily Nematinae and is known only from eastern North America. Specimens representing a new species of *Caulocampus* were discovered in a collection of sawflies received from R. W. Matthews, Harvard University. I take this opportunity to describe this species and present a review of the genus.

Caulocampus Rohwer

Caulocampus Rohwer, 1912, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 43:239; Ross, 1937, Ill. Biol. Monogr. 15:75, 77; Ross, 1951, in Muesebeck, *et al.*, U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. 2:34.

Type-species.—*Priophorus acericaulis* MacGillivray. Monotypic and original designation.

Description.—Antenna with 2nd segment as long as or longer than broad; 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th segment. Clypeus truncate; malar space narrow, less than diameter of front ocellus. Tarsal claw with a long inner tooth; outer tooth bent over at a sharp angle. Prepectus present, sometimes indistinct, separated from mesepisternum by a suture. Forewing with vein 2r present; vein 2A and 3A present, curved up and joining 1A forming a small basal cell. Hind wing with anal cell present.

This genus falls in the group of Nematinae in which the vein 2A and 3A in the forewing joins 1A and forms a small basal cell. It may be separated from related genera by the long second antennal segment, narrow malar space, and truncate clypeus and from *Hoplocampa*, the genus with which it is most likely to be confused, by the absence of vein 2r in the forewing and the sharply bent-over outer tooth of the tarsal claw. There are now 2 species known from North America.

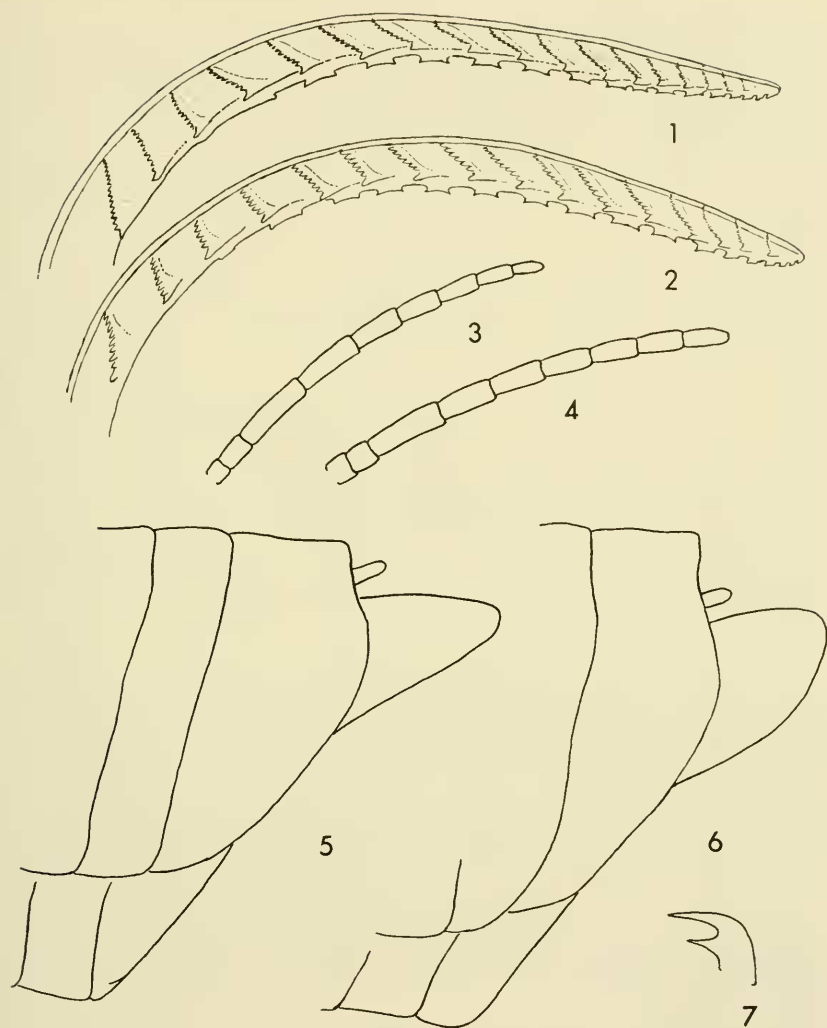
KEY TO SPECIES

1. Thorax and abdomen entirely black; sheath rounded at apex (fig. 6); 2nd antennal segment $\frac{1}{2}$ or less length of 8th segment (fig. 4) *matthewsi*, n. sp.
 Thorax, except dorsum, and abdomen entirely yellowish; sheath pointed at apex (fig. 5); 2nd antennal segment more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of 8th segment (fig. 3) *acericaulis* (MacGillivray)

Caulocampus acericaulis (MacGillivray)

Priophorus acericaulis MacGillivray, 1906, Can. Ent. 38:306, ♀; Britton, 1906, Ent. News 17:313-320.

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Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7, *Caulocampus acericaulis* (MacGillivray): 1, lance; 3, antenna; 5, apex of abdomen and sheath; 7, tarsal claw. Figs. 3, 4, 6, *matthewsi*, n. sp.: 2, lance; 4, antenna; 6, apex of abdomen and sheath.

Caulocampus acericaulis, Rohwer, 1912, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 43:239; Rohwer, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 60:37; Yuasa, 1922, Ill. Biol. Monogr. 7:69; Ross, 1951, in Muesebeck, *et al.*, U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. 2:34; Maxwell, 1955, Can. Ent. 81 (Suppl. 1):63.

Female.—Length, 4 mm. Antenna black with first 2 segments yellowish; head black with clypeus and all mouthparts yellowish. Thorax yellowish with

mesonotum and metanotum black. Legs and abdomen entirely yellowish. Wings hyaline.

Antenna with 2nd segment longer than broad and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of 8th segment. Prepectus distinct. Sheath narrow and pointed at apex (fig. 5). Lancet as in fig. 1; teeth of annuli small and numerous.

Male.—Unknown.

Type locality.—New Haven, Conn., May 15, 1906, B. H. Walden, collector.

Location of type.—MacGillivray's type is in the collection of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana.

Distribution.—Northeastern: Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ontario.

Host.—The larva mines in the petioles of maple leaves. Britton (1906) recorded the host as sugar maple, "*Acer saccharum* Marsh."

Discussion.—This species received attention in 1906 when it was found causing injury to sugar maple in Connecticut. Britton (1906) stated that the leaves begin to fall in late May or early June due to the feeding of this species and that only the blades fall, leaving part of the petiole on the tree. In some cases one-third of the leaves dropped from a single tree. Britton (1906) and Yuasa (1922) described the larva.

***Caulocampus matthewsi*, n. sp.**

Female.—Length, 4 mm. Antenna and head black; clypeus and mouthparts yellowish. Thorax and abdomen entirely black; tegulae white. Legs entirely yellowish. Wings hyaline.

Antenna with 2nd segment as long as broad, equal to, or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of 8th segment. Malar space slightly less than diameter of front ocellus; clypeus truncate. Prepectus present but sometimes indistinct, separated from mesepisternum by a suture. Tarsal claw with a long inner tooth; outer tooth sharply bent over. Forewing with 2r absent; base of vein 2A and 3A present, joining 1A and forming a small basal cell. Hind wing with anal cell present. Sheath broad, rounded at apex (fig. 6). Lancet as in fig. 2, teeth of annuli larger and fewer in number than in *acericaulis*.

Male.—Unknown.

Holotype.—Female, New York, Albany Co., nr. Rensselaerville, Huyck Preserve, 1 June 1967, Coll. Malaise trap 1, R. and J. Matthews. Deposited in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

Paratypes.—NEW YORK: same data as holotype, June 9, 1967 (1♀); same data as holotype, June 5, 1967, Malaise trap 2 (1♀). Deposited at the Museum of Comparative Zoology and U. S. National Museum.

Host.—Unknown.

Discussion.—This species differs from *acericaulis* by its darker color, longer antenna and shorter second antennal segment, and

broader and more rounded sheath. The lancets of the two species are similar except for the teeth of the annuli which are larger and fewer in number in *matthewsi*.

The specimens were collected in a Malaise trap, and the host is not known; however, judging from the structure of the lancet, the habits of *matthewsi* may be similar to those of *acericaulis*. Both species of this genus were collected in the same locality.

REFERENCES

- Britton, W. E. 1906. The maple leaf-stem borer or sawfly, *Priohorus acericaulis* MacGillivray, a new enemy of the sugar maple. Ent. News 17:313-320.
Yuasa, H. 1922. A classification of the larvae of the Tenthredinoidea. Illinois Biol. Monogr. 7:1-172.

A NEW MICROVELIA FROM THE GALÁPAGOS (HEMIPTERA: VELIIDAE)¹

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The following paper is based on the material collected by members of the Galápagos International Scientific Project, 1964.² This material, exclusive of types, has been divided among the following individuals and institutions: California Academy of Sciences, R. L. Usinger, P. D. Ashlock, U. S. National Museum, B. P. Bishop Museum and J. T. Polhemus.

Up to this time, no Veliidae have been recorded from the Galápagos, and only one species is represented in the material at hand.

Microvelia ashlocki, n. sp.

APTEROUS MALE: Moderately long, slender, dark, ground color of dorsum blackish brown; broad area between eye and median dark stripe on vertex of head, broad stripe as wide as head on pronotum, broad median areas on both lobes of mesonotum and first 3 abdominal segments velvety red brown; tergites 2 and 3 gray-blue pruinose externally; broad median areas of tergites 4, 5, 6, and 7 glabrous yellow brown; connexivum yellowish to red brown along tergite 1, faintly so basally along tergites 2 and 3; ventral surface orange brown, dull, broadly striped along the sides with blackish-bluish pruinose; covered with fine pubescence and scattered semi-short hairs, genital segments more longly hairy. Head convex above, with distinct median furrow, greyish pruinose near the eyes; width across eyes 0.45 mm. Rostrum testaceous, becoming black-fuscous apically, reaching to anterior one-fourth of mesosternum. Antennae long, slender,

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